



**DALCOUR
MACLAREN**



Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

Client: Affinity Water Limited

Scheme: EP – Ickenham to Harrow Trunk Main
June 2025



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Appendices

Appendix 1 Table of Preliminary Archaeological RAG Status

Drawings

Drawing No.	Title	Scale @A3
1	Site Location	1: 30,000
2	Conservation Areas	1: 25,000
3	Listed Buildings	1: 25,000
4	Archaeological Priority Areas	1: 25,000
5	Non-Designated Heritage Assets	1: 25,000
6	RAG Status	1: 22,500

Executive Summary

Dalcour Maclaren has been commissioned by Affinity Water Limited to produce an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) for works associated with the installation of a new c9km trunk main from Ickenham UB9 6LS to Harrow HA1 3NF, London Boroughs of Hillingdon and Harrow (National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 07510 87569 to TQ 15375 86830).

Part of the Scheme lies within the Eastcote Conservation Area as designated by the London Borough of Hillingdon and Ruislip and Eastcote Village Areas of Archaeological Potential.

These areas are considered to hold potential for archaeological remains relating to the medieval settlements of Ruislip and Eastcote and their subsequent development.

A further area of potential has been identified at the west end of the Scheme, where the route passes in proximity to the recorded medieval settlements of New Years Green and Tile Kilns.

This AMS utilises a 'RAG' status against the proposed works, identifying areas of 'high' (red), 'moderate' (amber) and 'low' (green) risk, based on the scope of the groundworks, known archaeological resource and potential impact.

Three areas are considered to hold 'high' risk due to their location within or immediately adjacent to the medieval settlements of New Years Green and Tile Kilns, Ruislip and Eastcote and the potential to encounter associated finds and features.

A further three areas are considered to hold 'moderate' risk, based on the results of nearby archaeological investigations and a review of data held within the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

The remaining three areas of the route are considered to be of 'low' risk.

This document details a dynamic programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (AMR) to be implemented across the proposed works to ensure proportionate archaeological works are maintained as part of the Client's statutory responsibility for due diligence throughout the scheme.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Dalcour Maclaren has been commissioned by Affinity Water Limited hereafter referred to as the 'Client') to produce an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) for works associated with the installation of a new c9km trunk main from Ickenham in the west, UB9 6LS to Harrow in the east, HA1 3NF, London Boroughs of Hillingdon and Harrow (National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 07510 87569 to TQ 15375 86830) (Drawing 1).
- 1.1.2 The central part of the proposed route lies within the Eastcote Village Conservation Area and to the immediate south of the Eastcote Park Estate Conservation Area, as designated by the London Borough of Hillingdon (Drawing 2).
- 1.1.3 There are 11no. Grade II Listed Buildings within 20m of the proposed route (Drawing 3).
- 1.1.4 The western part of the route lies within the Ruislip and Eastcote Village Archaeological Priority Areas. (Drawing 4).
- 1.1.5 In addition, there are 13 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the Greater London Historic Environment Record as directly intersecting or lying immediately adjacent to the route (Drawing 5).

1.2 Requirement for Archaeological Works

- 1.2.1 Dalcour Maclaren undertook a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) on the proposed route (2025), to determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment.
- 1.2.2 The DBA established that the route lies within and in close proximity to a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. The route is considered to hold moderate to high potential for archaeological remains dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, particularly within the western section. There is considered a low to moderate potential for Prehistoric remains with the western and central sections of the route.
- 1.2.3 Given the proximity to a number of features of archaeological potential, it has been recommended that an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy be completed to ensure proportionate archaeological works are maintained as part of the Client's statutory responsibility for due diligence throughout the scheme.
- 1.2.4 The works will be undertaken in accordance with Part 13, Class A(a) - Water or hydraulic power undertakings, of the General Permitted Development Order 2015 (GPDO).

- 1.2.5 Notwithstanding the Permitted Development rights, due to the high archaeological significance and potential for features and deposits of local, regional or national importance to be encountered, the Client deems a suitable and proportionate scheme of mitigation should be designed and implemented.
- 1.2.6 The programme of mitigation shall comprise a dynamic programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (AMR) implemented across the replacement and upgrading works network.
- 1.2.7 All works should be conducted by a suitably experienced, professionally recognised archaeological contractor who will be a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA).
- 1.2.8 All AMR works will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology laid out in Section 6 below, to be approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) Advisors to the London Boroughs of Hillingdon and Harrow.

1.3 Standards and Guidance

- 1.3.1 The ‘Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording’ (ClfA 2023a) states that the function of archaeological monitoring and recording will be to “record and report on the archaeological resource within a specified area, using methods that are described in a project design that is fit for purpose. The programme of work undertaken will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that project design and the ClfA Code of conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording. All archaeological monitoring and recording will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive”.
- 1.3.2 It goes on to define archaeological monitoring and recording as a “formal programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during works carried out for non-archaeological reasons, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. This will be within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water” (ClfA 2023a).

1.3.3 This Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been written in accordance with, and the works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording, The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (ClfA 2023a)
- Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording, The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (ClfA 2023b)
- Regulations for professional conduct (ClfA, 2019)
- Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (ClfA, 2022)
- Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (ClfA 2020)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England: Swindon (Historic England 2015a)
- Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision-Taking for Sites under Development, Historic England: London (Historic England 2016)
- Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London, GLAAS: London (Historic England 2015b)

2 Background

2.1 Scheme Location and Topography

2.1.1 The route is located to the south of the centre of Watford and to the north of the centre of Northolt.

2.1.2 The route runs in a broadly west-east direction, from land adjacent to Breakspear Road South in the west to Bessborough Road in the east (NGRs: TQ 07510 87569 to TQ 15375 86830).

2.1.3 The route is broadly bound by:

- Residential housing, urban infrastructure associated with the settlements of Ruislip, Pinner and Harrow, parkland and woodland to the north;
- Bessborough Road, residential housing, urban infrastructure associated with the settlement of Harrow and trees to the east;
- Residential housing, urban infrastructure associated with the settlements of Ickenham, Ruislip and Harrow, parkland and woodland to the south; and
- Undeveloped green fields, hedgerows, pond, Breakspear Road South, residential housing and industrial infrastructure to the west.

2.1.4 The route lies on an undulating west-facing incline, with elevations recorded at an average of 71.0m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), declining to 44.0m AOD at the western end of the route.

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2025) maps the bedrock across the route and the surrounding area as predominantly comprising alternating bands of clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group across the west and central sections, and the London Clay Formation across the east.

2.2.2 Both are sedimentary bedrocks formed during the Palaeogene period, with the Lambeth Group being formed between 59.2 and 47.8 million years ago and the London Clay Formation between 56 and 47.8 million years ago (*ibid*).

2.2.3 There are no mapped superficial deposits across the majority of the route.

2.2.4 The exception to this is two narrow bands of clay, silt, sand and gravel Alluvium deposits recorded in the central and eastern parts of the route around the River Pinn and Yeading Brook. These Alluvium deposits are sedimentary superficial deposits formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (BGS 2025).

3 Archaeological and Historic Background

3.1 Designated Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.1.1 There are 2no. Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the route.
- 3.1.2 'Park Pale, Ruislip' (List Entry Number: 13919581) lies approximately 145m north of the route's eastern section.
- 3.1.3 'Ruislip motte and bailey' (List Entry Number: 13900465) lies approximately 275m south of the route's western section.
- 3.1.4 As the Site lies without these Designated Heritage Assets, no Scheduled Monument Consent will be required.

Conservation Areas

- 3.1.5 A section of the route between the east end of High Road Eastcote and Alison Close lies within the Eastcote Village Conservation Area, as designated by the London Borough of Hillingdon.
- 3.1.6 Field End Road and Bridle Road lie to the immediate south of but not within the Eastcote Park Estate Conservation Area and the eastern extent of the Eastcote Village Conservation Area.
- 3.1.7 At the junction of Bridle Road and Eastcote Road the route runs to the immediate north of but not within the West Towers Conservation Area, as designated by the London Borough of Harrow.

Listed Buildings

- 3.1.8 There is a total of 56no. Listed Buildings within 500m of the route.
- 3.1.9 There is a total of 16no. Listed Buildings within 100m of the route, of which 11no. lie within 20m:
 - 97 and 99, Park Avenue (Grade II; List Entry Number 1358432)
 - 101, Park Avenue (Grade II; List Entry Number 1266441)
 - New Cottages (Grade II; List Entry Number 1193970)
 - Flag Cottages (Grade II; List Entry Number 1080225)
 - The Black Horse Public House (Grade II; List Entry Number 1358380)
 - Telephone Kiosk outside Post Office, Black Horse Parade (Grade II; List Entry Number 1080120)
 - Old Barn House (Grade II; List Entry Number 1285856)
 - 2, Field End Road (Grade II; List Entry Number 1080243)

- Park Farmhouse (Grade II; List Entry Number 1080245)
- The Retreat Cottage (Grade II; List Entry Number 1193204)
- Church of St Alban (Grade II; List Entry Number 1358624)

Recommendations

3.1.10 Some visual disruption to views across the Designated heritage assets may occur during the works, however this is considered temporary, and once completed the works will be contained to below ground with any visual disruption reversed by reinstatement.

3.1.11 It is recommended that all works, including welfare facilities and materials storage areas are sited without these designated heritage asset boundaries to minimise potential impact.

3.2 Archaeological Priority Areas

3.2.1 The route lies partially within the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of Ruislip, between the junction of Marlborough Avenue and Bury Street in the west to Evelyn Avenue / Eastcote Road in the east.

3.2.2 The APA covers the historic core of Ruislip. The town has been considered one of the best examples of a medieval rural settlement located within the Greater London Area (Schofield 2011). It contains many features, including an unusually early example of a deer park, ancient woodland, a motte and bailey, manor farm, church, evidence of a 14th century brick and tile industry and the old village centre. Unusually it contains buildings representing every period of the last millennium, including the Great Barn, built in c1300.

3.2.3 The APA is designed to protect the complex of interrelated features that make up the village and surrounding area, which includes known archaeological national significance.

3.2.4 To the east, at the junction of High Road Eastcote and Field End Road the route lies within the APA of Eastcote Village.

3.2.5 References to 'Eastcote' appear in the 13th century, as a settlement within the Manor of Ruislip. The settlement comprised open fields to the south of Eastcote Road and common grazing land to the north, with an apparent moated site to the west of Southill Lane (c2-400m north of the route). Little had changed in the general layout of the village by the mid-19th century, with the eastern end of the village remaining less developed due the course of the River Pinn. The arrival of the railways in the early-20th century prompted some development.

3.2.6 The APA is considered to hold potential for providing information on the development of a non-nucleated medieval settlement, and the relationship between it and Ruislip motte and bailey.

3.3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

3.3.1 A search of the GLHER of a 500m radius of the route returned 124 non-designated heritage assets and 85 events records (referred to as activities).

3.3.2 The data is discussed at length in a Desk-Based Assessment produced by Dalcour Maclaren (2025) so is not reproduced here.

3.3.3 There are 13 non-designated heritage assets which directly intersect or lie immediately adjacent to the route:

- New Years Green (Medieval Deserted Settlement) (GLHER 97561)
- Breakspears Site Of (Medieval findspot) (GLHER 113577)
- Crow's Nest Farmhouse (Tudor timber framed house and farmhouse) (GLHER 136394)
- 123 Bury Street (Medieval Building) (GLHER 150364)
- Bury Street (Medieval Leat) (GLHER 99173)
- Pretty Corner (Mid 20th century public park) (GLHER 121816)
- RAF Eastcote (Mid 20th century military airfield) (GLHER 127446)
- Eastcote High Road (Medieval Settlement) (GLHER 97056)
- Eastcote House Gardens (Tudor Landscape Park) (GLHER 132030)
- Pinner Village Gardens (Early 20th Century Public Park) (GLHER 148576)
- Yeading Walk (Mid 20th century footbridge) (GLHER 138952)
- Metropolitan Railway (Victorian Underground Railway) (GLHER 226792)
- West Harrow Recreation Ground (Early 20th Century Recreation Ground) (GLHER 145500)

3.3.4 The GLHER records evidence of activity in the Hillingdon and Harrow areas from the Prehistoric period onwards.

3.3.5 Numerous findspots attesting to Mesolithic to Iron Age tool manufactory and use are well represented in the archaeological record, particularly towards the western end of the route. Archaeological excavations at West Ruislip Golf Course undertaken as part of the HS2 rail project uncovered a series of pits, postholes and boundary ditches, indicative of Mesolithic to

Neolithic occupation. The River Pinn may have been a focal point for these early communities, though there is as yet little direct evidence.

- 3.3.6 Ruislip, Harrow and Ickenham emerged in the Late Saxon to early medieval period, and were well established settlements by the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086.
- 3.3.7 Much of the area was dominated by Ruislip Park, an extensive area of woodland which, along with Pinner Park, formed large tracts of working and hunting landscapes.
- 3.3.8 Settlement was concentrated at Eastcote, towards the centre of the route and to the west, around the mottle and bailey castle at Ruislip (Scheduled Monument 1002045). The latter evolved into the site of Manor Farm House moated site and a Benedictine Priory, with the notable structure of the Great Barn dating from the 13th century.
- 3.3.9 Development and expansion began in earnest in the mid to later-19th century following the construction of the Great Western and Great Central Joint Railway and Metropolitan Railway. This expansion is well represented in the archaeological record, with the GLHER containing numerous entries to residential housing and public institutions such as public houses and schools. Many of the former medieval deer parks and woodlands have remained in use as recreation grounds.

4 Potential Impact

- 4.1.1 Due to the number of both Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Scheme and search area, the following section will only consider Activities records, where a direct analysis of known levels of archaeological deposits can be referred to.
- 4.1.2 Where data is available, comparisons will be made against the maximum trench excavation level of the proposed works of 1.2m below ground level (bgl).

Breakspear Road South to Bury Street

- 4.1.3 At the western end of the route, on land in the vicinity of Dunster Cottages MOLA Headland Infrastructure conducted an evaluation on the route of an Affinity Water Main Diversion. In the northern areas, the natural geological substrate was a sterile grey-yellow or orange clay. In the central area, the geological substrate was a sterile grey-yellow or orange slightly silty- and sandy-clay. This was overlain by subsoil, and topsoil which varied between 0.18m and 0.36m depth. No archaeological features or finds were recorded (GLHER 170049).
- 4.1.4 In 2003 AOC Archaeology undertook an Archaeological Watching Brief at Ladygate Lane, 200m south of the route, at the junction with Bury Street. Removal of the existing ground slab revealed a sequence of modern made ground, created after the demolition of the existing bungalow, overlying areas of topsoil but mostly on to natural clay. No archaeological features or finds were observed (GLHER 160359).
- 4.1.5 Extensive desk-based research and a programme of trial trenching has begun to identify the site of a deserted medieval settlement known as New Years Green, located on land to the west of Breakspear Road South (GLHER 97561; GLHER 156012). One trench recorded evidence of medieval domestic and industrial activity, believed to be associated with this settlement.
- 4.1.6 The archaeological evidence suggests there was activity being undertaken in the area throughout the medieval period, though this has yet to be demonstrated on a robust scale.

Bury Street to High Road Eastcote

- 4.1.7 Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken c300-500m south of the route, on land between Pinn Way, Bury Street and St Martins Approach, on the site of the Ruislip motte and bailey (SM 1002045). The extant Manor Farmhouse within the grounds is reported to be the original Manor House for the medieval settlement (GLHER 156594).

- 4.1.8 In 2011 Compass Archaeology carried out a Watching Brief at the Manor Farm Stables (GLHER 164883). The work revealed a large surface of large flint nodules. All deposits were associated with the construction of the original 19th century stable block. No further deposits were recorded. Natural geology was encountered between 0.60 and 0.70mbgl.
- 4.1.9 At 1 Yeomans Acre, 80m north of the route at Eastcote Road, an evaluation was undertaken in 2013 by AOC Archaeology (GLHER 168599). The stratigraphy comprised modern made ground and a buried topsoil. No archaeological features were observed. Natural gravels were observed at 1.29mbgl.
- 4.1.10 Work nearby at Ruislip Bowls Club by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2000 also recorded modern topsoil, and no features of archaeological interest (GLHER 165658).
- 4.1.11 This part of the route lies north of the historic medieval core of Ruislip and the medieval Motte and Bailey Scheduled Monument and south of Park Wood and the Scheduled Monument of Park Pale. The archaeological evidence suggests activity was concentrated to the south of the proposed works, around the motte and bailey castle and Manor Farm.

High Road Eastcote to Imperial Drive

- 4.1.12 An evaluation was undertaken at RAF Eastcote to the south of the route at High Road Eastcote by Thames Valley Archaeological Service in 2008 (GLHER 158164). No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded. Natural clay was observed from a height of 51.80 to 53.11mAOD.
- 4.1.13 To the immediate north of the route, an evaluation was undertaken at Eastcote Motor Services by Rubicon Heritage in 2017 (GLHER 158952). The evaluation identified a buried topsoil layer along with a sequence of made ground, all likely to be relatively modern in date. No archaeological features were recorded.
- 4.1.14 A watching brief undertaken along Azalea Walk by Compass Archaeology in 2011 demonstrated that modern road layers overlay truncated natural clay deposits, with no archaeological finds or features present (GLHER 160902).
- 4.1.15 In 2004 Wessex Archaeology undertook an open area excavation at 26 Field Road (GLHER 156175). Four evaluation trenches were excavated immediately south of the dispersed medieval settlement at Eastcote, however no archaeological features, deposits or structures were encountered.
- 4.1.16 In 1985 the Harrow Archaeological Survey Project undertook a scheme of works at Pinner Village Gardens, 200m north of the route at Whittington

Way (GLHER 156236). The work comprised a survey and rescue excavation of ridge and furrow earthworks. Finds discovered during the excavation were consistent with residual scatters deposited as part of manuring. It was concluded that the earthworks represent a form of ridge and furrow known as narrow rig and are described as being the nearest surviving ridge and furrow to central London.

4.1.17 The GLHER indicates that a medieval settlement existed at Eastcote, to the north of the route at High Road Eastcote. However, the archaeological investigations noted above have recorded little of this feature, beyond the ridge and furrow earthworks.

Imperial Drive to Bessborough Road

4.1.18 At the east end of the route, much of the archaeological evidence of occupation is focused to the southeast of the route, closer to Harrow on the Hill.

4.1.19 Excavation at 3 Yew Tree Walk, c380m southeast of the route revealed a ditch containing possible Saxon abraded sherds and a smaller ditch and a pit containing medieval pottery (GLHER 155351), as well as later, post-medieval activity.

4.1.20 Further work in this area recorded post-medieval features including a timber-lined pit and a brick cellar and various sequences of dumping (GLHER 165057).

4.1.21 The east end of the route lies to the northwest of the settlement of Harrow on the Hill. Archaeological investigations in this area have revealed evidence of Saxon to Post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The majority of archaeological investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the works record relatively simple stratigraphic sequences of post-medieval and modern made ground over natural geological clays and gravels.

4.2.2 This is reflective of the largely undeveloped nature of much of the route, until suburban expansion began in earnest in the 19th century.

4.2.3 There is considered a higher archaeological potential towards the west end of the route, in the vicinity of Ruislip and Eastcote.

4.2.4 Between Bury Street and Kings College Road, the route runs along Park Avenue which lies 400m north of the Site of Manor Farm and the former moated manor and Ruislip motte and bailey. Given the distance, it is unlikely that structures etc. associated with this complex will be encountered,

however the potential for encountering residual finds of medieval date should be taken into consideration.

- 4.2.5 At the junction of High Road Eastcote and Field End Road there is considered potential to encounter finds associated with the medieval settlement of Eastcote.
- 4.2.6 A moderate potential is also considered for the western extent of the route. The GLHER makes reference to the medieval settlements of New Years Green and Tile Kilns in the vicinity of Breakspear Road south, although direct archaeological evidence of both is as yet limited.

5 Mitigation Strategy

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 It is proposed that, based upon the archaeological potential and the likelihood of archaeological impact, a dynamic programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (AMR) should be employed.

5.1.2 This programme will utilise three levels of AMR for High, Moderate and Low risk areas of the scheme:

5.1.3 High risk areas: full time monitoring as per the methodology laid out in Section 6 with attendance from a suitably experienced archaeologist who will be given time to identify and record any archaeological remains present, as well as to record the stratigraphic sequence which will allow a greater understanding of the depth, extent and locations of remains and/or truncation.

5.1.4 Moderate risk areas: where areas have a high likelihood for prior truncation as demonstrable from aerial data or archive material, monitoring shall be undertaken on an intermittent basis, dictated by the programme of works schedule. Should any variations to the stratigraphic sequence be observed / unexpected remains encountered the Archaeological Contractor should be made aware and the site inspection schedule updated accordingly. The Client shall provide adequate time for on-site inspection and recording by the Archaeological Contractor.

5.1.5 Low risk areas: No archaeological mitigation required.

5.1.6 The archaeological justification for this methodology is based on a RAG status (Red; Amber; Green) with the definitions as follows:

- Red: sections considered to be of high risk due to the proximity of designated heritage assets, known archaeological resources and potential impact of groundworks on as yet unknown archaeological deposits.
- Amber: sections considered to be of moderate risk based on the results of previous archaeological investigations and potential to expose further features of archaeological interest, while taking into account the location of the works in relation to highway and previous service construction.
- Green: sections considered to be of low risk, for instance areas which show clear evidence of truncation, demonstrably over previously installed services as show by service plans, service cuts within the highway and surface markers and street utility furniture.

5.1.7 The Archaeological RAG status of the route and the associated designated heritage assets is shown on Drawing 6 and in Appendix 1.

5.1.8 It should be noted that it is intended that the proposed AMS can be reassessed during the works based upon the results. If, for example, if it is shown that an area has been subject to significant disturbance or the projected/expected archaeological features are not present during an AMR then the potential of this area can be downgraded and an alternate recording strategy considered.

5.1.9 In the instance that the designed archaeological remit is not sufficient to record the archaeological resource present, this will be assessed and further works, where required, designed.

5.2 Overview

High Risk / Red Sections

5.2.1 Three sections have been identified as High risk, detailed in Table 1:

Location	NGR	Reason
Breakspear Road South - Crow's Nest Farm	TQ 07502 87490 to TQ 07642 87820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to supposed location of the medieval settlements of New Years Green and Tile Kilns
St Margaret's Road - St Martins Approach	TQ 08678 88213 to TQ 09145 88199	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within Ruislip APA, north of the historic core
Fore Street - Pamela Gardens	TQ 10305 88377 to TQ 10719 88573	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within Eastcote APA

Moderate Risk / Amber Sections

5.2.2 It is recommended that the following sections laid out in Table 2 are considered to be of moderate risk and monitored on an intermittent basis, with the opportunity to upgrade or downgrade the monitoring presence based on the recorded results.

Location	NGR	Reason
Crow's Nest Farm - Breakspear Road	TQ 07642 87820 to TQ 07694 87933	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works lie to the north of the medieval settlements of New Years Green and Tile Kilns, away from the settlement nuclei.
St Martin's Approach - Fore Street	TQ 09145 88199 to TQ 10305 88377	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the Ruislip APA but works lie eastwards of the Scheduled Monument of Ruislip motte and bailey and associated medieval settlement
Cannon Lane - Compton Rise	TQ 12203 88721 to TQ 12438 88579	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLHER records medieval ridge and furrow and a possible farmhouse to the north of the Route

Low Risk / Green Sections

5.2.3 The remaining sections of the network are considered to be of Low risk due to the presence of a number of service cuts and utilities infrastructure visible on Streetview imagery, modern, new developments which have previously been mitigated or where there is limited archaeological potential as demonstrated by nearby archaeological investigations (Table 3):

Location	NGR	Reason
Breakspear Road - St Margaret's Road	TQ 07694 87933 to TQ 08678 88213	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works lie without the historic cores of the medieval settlements of New Years Green and Ruislip recorded to the west and east.
Pamela Gardens - Cannon Lane	TQ 10719 88573 to TQ 12203 88721	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLHER suggests the area is of low archaeological potential
Compton Rise - Bessborough Road	TQ 12438 88579 to TQ 14929 87761	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLHER suggests the area is of low archaeological potential

6 Methodology

6.1 General Methodology

6.1.1 In advance of any fieldwork, it will be requested that the Client has demonstrated that all reasonable measures have been taken to identify any constraints and that they have provided all reasonable information regarding the presence of services, any ecological constraints, the presence of Public Rights of Way, any areas of potentially contaminated land and/or any other known risks to health and safety.

6.1.2 Where significant archaeological remains are encountered during the works, the Client, GLAAS and other relevant stakeholders informed to allow for contingency strategies to be discussed e.g. optioneering or a change in methodology and adequate investigation and recording undertaken.

6.2 Sampling

6.2.1 In the event that archaeological features and/or deposits are encountered, they will be investigated and sampled sufficiently to characterise, date them, understand their relationships and determine their significance. Features are to be excavated as follows:

- All early prehistoric features will be 100% excavated;
- All structural features (e.g. postholes and hearths), burials, industrial features (e.g. ovens and kilns) etc. will be 100% excavated;
- Other discrete features (e.g. pits) of late prehistoric or late date will be excavated to a minimum of 50% based on the potential for the recovery of important material or ecofactual assemblages;
- Features of possible natural origin (e.g. variations in the geology) will be excavated until a full characterisation of the feature type, profile, fill and any other characterisations have been demonstrated adequately;
- Linear features (e.g. ditches and gullies) will be excavated to a sufficient sample to characterise the feature, a minimum of 10% or a 1m slot, whichever is the greatest. All intersections will be sampled to establish relationships and a higher percentage of excavation will occur in areas of potential domestic activity;
- Occupational layers will be excavated to a minimum of 50% with a higher percentage for prehistoric layers as required to gain a full understanding of the various functions and variations.

- 6.2.2 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and/or theft. A strategy shall be discussed with the relevant parties prior to implementation.
- 6.2.3 Archaeological deposits and features will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data will be recorded to allow for a full characterisation of the context and its relationships to be made and allow for future studies to query and compare the dataset with confidence.
- 6.2.4 Archaeological contexts will be recorded and numbered individually on pro-forma context sheets with all relevant data such as drawings, photographic images, finds, environmental samples, height values and any other information cross-referenced. In addition, a further, more general record of the work comprising descriptions and discussions of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature/deposit.
- 6.2.5 All features will first be recorded in plan using a GPS unit with sub-centimetre accuracy with each point recorded in relation to the OSGB36 geod model, this plan will also provide a three-dimensional geo-referenced visual representation on the archaeology present.
- 6.2.6 Once features have been excavated, they will be recorded again using a GPS unit under a separate project file with all features recorded to sub-centimetre accuracy and coded to an internal database that records feature type, context number, associated drawing numbers and any other feature specific information that may be relevant. In addition, features that require more detailed illustration will be undertaken by hand in relation to a feature specific geo-referenced baseline and drawn at an appropriate scale on polyester based drafting film and labelled in relation to a site-specific drawing register.
- 6.2.7 Hand-drawn sections will be drawn at an appropriate scale, primarily 1:10. Likewise, plans of archaeological features will be drawn at a suitable scale to record them in detail. If appropriate a larger site plan will be produced at a scale between 1:100 and 1:1,250 to show the location of monitored works, if required, this plan would indicate the boundaries of the excavated area, the site grid and location and numbers of any smaller detailed plans and sections produced along with any other appropriate information appropriate. All plans will be accurately related to the National Grid.
- 6.2.8 All plans and sections will be levelled in respect to height AOD and are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled in relation to a site-specific drawing register. All levels taken are to be clearly labelled on all

drawings with any calculations and final height values provided and cross-referenced with a site-specific level register.

- 6.2.9 A complete digital photographic record of the work is to be kept. All images are to be taken using a digital SLR camera with a suitable megapixel resolution (15MP or greater). Plan and section recording photos will be taken and will include appropriate scales and north arrow. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive and digital files will be appropriately filed, saved, labelled and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register.
- 6.2.10 The complete site archive, including finds and paleoenvironmental samples, will be kept securely throughout the fieldwork and during all post-excavation activities.
- 6.2.11 Archaeological deposits and features will be recorded according to accepted professional standards with sufficient data being recorded to allow for a full characterisation of the context and its relationships to be made and allow for future studies to query and compare the dataset with confidence.

6.3 Structures

- 6.3.1 Where structures, or partial structures, such as walls or surfaces, are preserved in situ, these will be recorded by GPS, photographic and drawn records as detailed above. Where suitable the use of multi-image photogrammetry will be used. Photogrammetry will capture high resolution three-dimensional models with high quality surface texturing and sub-centimetre accuracy. All images will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a suitable megapixel resolution and will be processed using AgiSoft PhotoScan software (or equivalent) to produce a three-dimensional point mesh frame model that can be accessed using a web browser such as Esri.

6.4 Finds and Artefacts

- 6.4.1 All artefacts recovered during the archaeological mitigation are the property of the landowner/Client. It is expected that the full and complete archaeological archive will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive with accompanying title of transfer.
- 6.4.2 All artefacts revealed will be recovered regardless of date so that the provisional dating of as many contexts as possible can be ascertained, as in line with Historic England guidance (2015). In circumstances where the quantity of finds present preclude total recovery then a representative sample will be taken, and this noted on the context sheet.
- 6.4.3 Finds will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Conservation and Research of

Archaeological Materials (ClfA 2020b), and the Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al. 2014).

- 6.4.4 Any finds that are considered potentially significant will be provided a unique registered artefact identification number, as provided by a site-specific registered artefact register. The location of the item will be recorded in three dimensions and marked on any relevant drawings as appropriate before being lifted. Also, if required, the item will be photographed, and an appropriate specialist will be on hand to ensure the object is lifted and transported in the most stable and suitable fashion to stop any potential degradation.
- 6.4.5 On completion of the project, modern material, unstratified remains and objects that have been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention will be discarded after a period of six months, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository and the ClfA selection and retention toolkit if adopted by the local depository).
- 6.4.6 The primary archive records will clearly state how all artefact assemblages have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

6.5 Treatment of Treasure

- 6.5.1 Finds falling under the statutory definition of treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner, Client and the Local Planning Authority. A treasure receipt (obtainable from either the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) or the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) website) will be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding that the find is treasure. Failure to report within 14 days of discovery is a criminal offence.
- 6.5.2 The treasure receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery in addition to the identity of the finder (will be assigned as the Archaeological Contractor) and the location of the find in relation to Ordnance Survey.

6.6 Human Remains

- 6.6.1 In the event that human remains, both inhumations and/or disarticulated, are exposed during the course of the programme then all works in that area are to cease immediately, and enough time allowed to establish any archaeological provenance. Should the burials not be archaeological in nature the local police and coroner will be informed. The area will be screened from view and discussions will be held with the Client, GLAAS and other relevant parties on options for their appropriate preservation in situ

or, in the unlikely event, for their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines once the antiquity of the remains has been suitably proven.

- 6.6.2 If it is decided that removal of the remains is the most appropriate option, a Ministry of Justice License will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. The application for a Licence will be made by the Archaeological Contractor.
- 6.6.3 All human skeletal remains should be treated with dignity and respect and it is acknowledged as a responsibility to do so, any excavation of HSR will be undertaken in accordance with the standards set out in Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (ClfA 2017). Specific guidance it will be undertaken in accordance with the following: The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (Historic England 2018); and Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

6.7 Environmental Archaeology

- 6.7.1 The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits will be in accordance with English Heritage (Now Historic England) Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (2011).
- 6.7.2 If significant or complex deposits are identified, appointed specialist(s) will be notified, and a sampling strategy will be agreed before proceeding. Historic England's Regional Science Advisor, Sylvia Warman will also be contacted as necessary to advise on suitable sampling strategies.
- 6.7.3 All samples will be assigned a unique identification number accompanied with an appropriate sample form that will provide justification for sampling, the research questions which could be addressed and the methodologies to be employed to ensure that the appropriate techniques are used to maximise potential.
- 6.7.4 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will be sampled in isolation. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts.

- 6.7.5 Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features or where context horizons are not fully defined.
- 6.7.6 Mollusc samples of two litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 6.7.7 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed between the Archaeological Contractor and GLAAS. Where bulk samples are to be taken a minimum of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro remains and insects.
- 6.7.8 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by floatation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.
- 6.7.9 Where guidance is relevant the appropriate English Heritage (Now Historic England) papers will be followed (EH 2007 & 2011).

7 Reporting

7.1 Post-Excavation and Reporting

- 7.1.1 Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork the Archaeological Contractor will produce a post-excavation assessment report that will interrogate the quality, quantity, character and potential of the archaeology recovered.
- 7.1.2 The post-excavation report will identify and specify the need, if any, for further analysis of material with the view of producing a final report, which addresses regional research objectives for wider dissemination/publication.
- 7.1.3 A draft of this assessment document will be supplied to the Client for comment in the first instance. Once approved by the Client, a copy of the report will be provided to Sandy Kidd and Greer Dewdney, GLAAS Advisors to the London Boroughs of Hillingdon and Harrow, to ensure their satisfaction.
- 7.1.4 At the assessment stage of post-excavation, external specialists will be called upon if the nature of the archaeological resource cannot be adequately determined without their input.

7.2 Archive Preparation, Deposition and Dissemination

- 7.2.1 The physical archive will be retained by the Archaeological Contractor or the Client until it can be deposited with the London Museum Archaeological Archive.
- 7.2.2 The digital archive shall be compiled and ordered for deposition with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 7.2.3 The Site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the archaeological mitigation and will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (Brown 2011), Preparation and A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al 2014), with any variation agreed with the Client and the receiving repository, in this instance the London Museum Archaeological Archive 'Standards for Deposition'.
- 7.2.4 A 100% finds retention policy will be maintained on Site to allow for the accurate characterisation and dating of as many contexts as possible. A selection and retention strategy, in line with the CfA Toolkit will be undertaken during the post-excavation assessment of recovered materials by suitable specialists.

- 7.2.5 A unique site code will be used during the course of the archaeological fieldwork and will be referenced through post-excavation reporting, on all documents, artefacts and any other items that may be associated with the project.
- 7.2.6 An accession number will be requested from the repository (TBC). The Site archive will be deposited and make reference to that unique accession number.
- 7.2.7 Should the results warrant it, a summary of the work, in addition to the findings from the wider archaeological works across the Scheme, will be compiled and submitted to an appropriate local journal and any relevant journals agreed with the Stakeholders, for example, the fieldwork round-up of the London Archaeologist.

7.3 Health and Safety

- 7.3.1 The Archaeological Contractor will prepare a site-specific risk assessment and method statement outlining the potential health and safety.
- 7.3.2 All site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely and appropriate personal protective (PPE) clothing will be worn by all staff and any visitors at all times.
- 7.3.3 All staff will assist the Client in maintaining the site in a safe condition. Hazards will be appropriately identified and managed including identification of buried and above ground services/utilities.
- 7.3.4 All staff and visitors will abide by the Client's Health and Safety methodology as well as abiding by any other site-specific and task-specific risk assessments and toolbox talks which may be provided/undertaken. Once on site, these documents will be assessed, and any variations will be highlighted and added to the appropriate assessment. These will be re-evaluated periodically during the course of the fieldwork to make sure that they remain consistent to the site-specific risks.
- 7.3.5 If there is conflict between the Client's risk assessment and that of the Archaeological Contractor, then the Client's will take priority, unless it is perceived to be placing the archaeological staff at greater risk.
- 7.3.6 In addition to the risk assessment and method statement, where appropriate a COSHH assessment will also be undertaken.
- 7.3.7 All members of staff and any visitors will be required to be inducted on first arrival. Daily signing in sheets will be maintained to site to show that they have attended and understood a safety message conducted at the start of shift. Any variations will be communicated as required.

7.3.8 The Client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before the archaeological works commence.

7.4 Staffing and Standards

- 7.4.1 The project will be directly managed by a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or an archaeologist of equivalent standing.
- 7.4.2 The standards and codes of conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists will be adhered to at all times.
- 7.4.3 Appropriate specialists will be provided as required and their details and experience can be provided on request.
- 7.4.4 Members of GLAAS will be contacted to monitor on Site if required.

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APPENDIX 1

Table of Preliminary Archaeological RAG Status

Name	Length of section (m)	RAG	Risk	Archaeological Comment/ Justification	Designated Heritage Asset Ref.
Breakspear Road South to Crow's Nest Farm	345		High	Proximity to supposed location of the medieval settlements of New Years Green (GLHER 97561) and Tile Kilns (GLHER 97525)	
Crow's Nest Farm to Breakspear Road	130		Moderate	Works lie to the north of the medieval settlements of New Years Green and Tile Kilns, away from the settlement nuclei.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LB 1358432 • LB 1266441
Breakspear Road to St Margaret's Road	1290		Low	Works lie without the historic cores of the medieval settlements of New Years Green (GLHER 97561) and Ruislip (GLHER 78078) recorded to the west and east.	
St Margaret's Road to St Martin's Approach	540		High	Within Ruislip APA, north of the historic core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruislip Motte and Bailey (SM 1002045) (275m south)
St Martin's Approach to Fore Street	1640		Moderate	Within the Ruislip APA but works lie eastwards of the Scheduled Monument of Ruislip motte and bailey and associated medieval settlement	
Fore Street to Pamela Gardens	520		High	Within Eastcote APA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LB 1193970 • LB 1080225 • LB 1358380 • LB 1080120 • LB 1285856 • LB 1080243
Pamela Gardens to Cannon Lane	1720		Low	GLHER suggests the area is of low archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LB 1080245 • LB 1193204

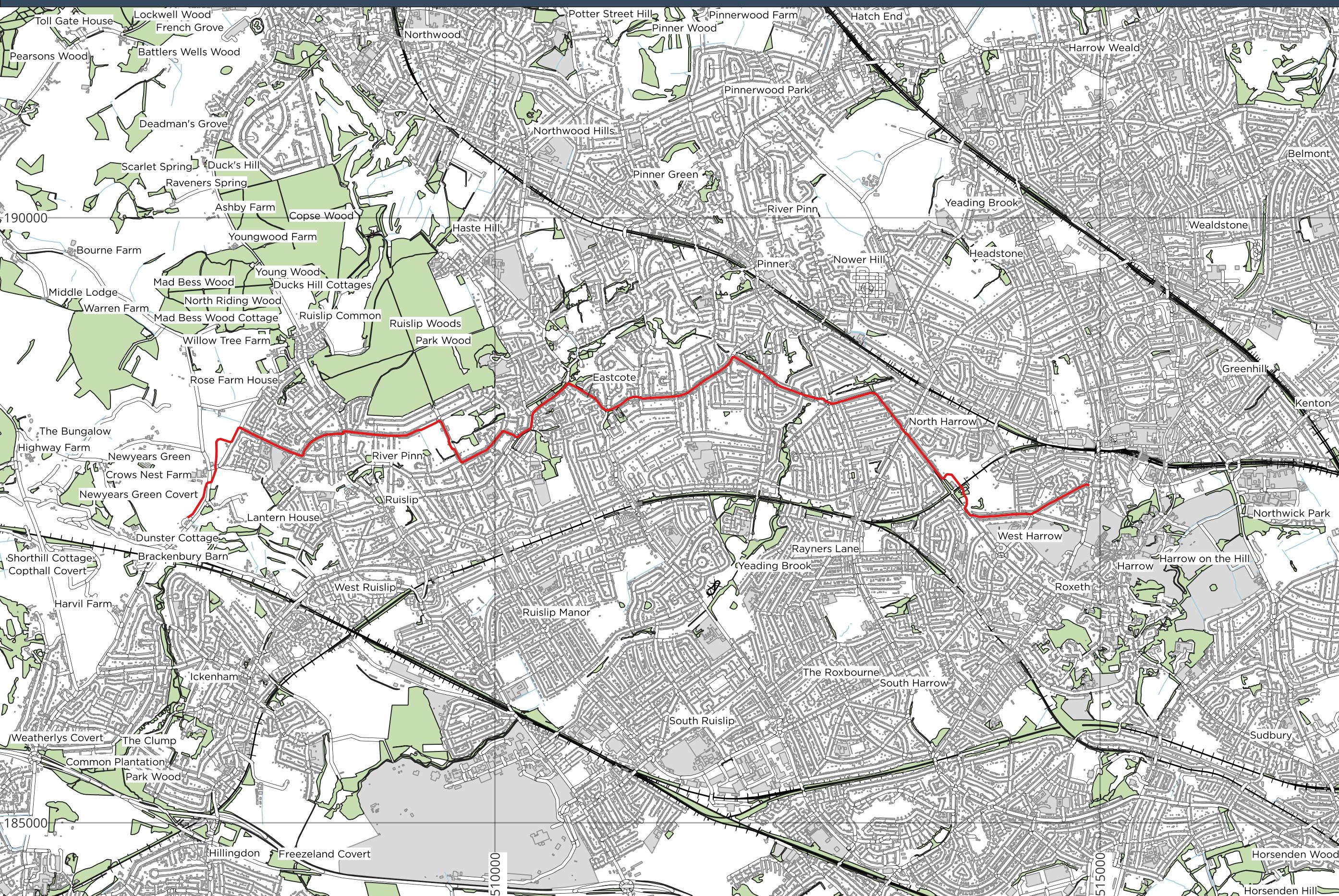
Name	Length of section (m)	RAG	Risk	Archaeological Comment/ Justification	Designated Heritage Asset Ref.
Cannon Lane to Compton Rise	285		Moderate	GLHER records medieval ridge and furrow and a possible farmhouse to the north of the route (GLHER 124817; GLHER 110248)	
Compton Rise to Roxborough Avenue	3250		Low	GLHER suggests the area is of low archaeological potential	

DRAWINGS

ICKENHAM TO HARROW TRUNK MAIN

24005950_AMS_DRAWING 1

ROUTE LOCATION



Key:

Proposed Route

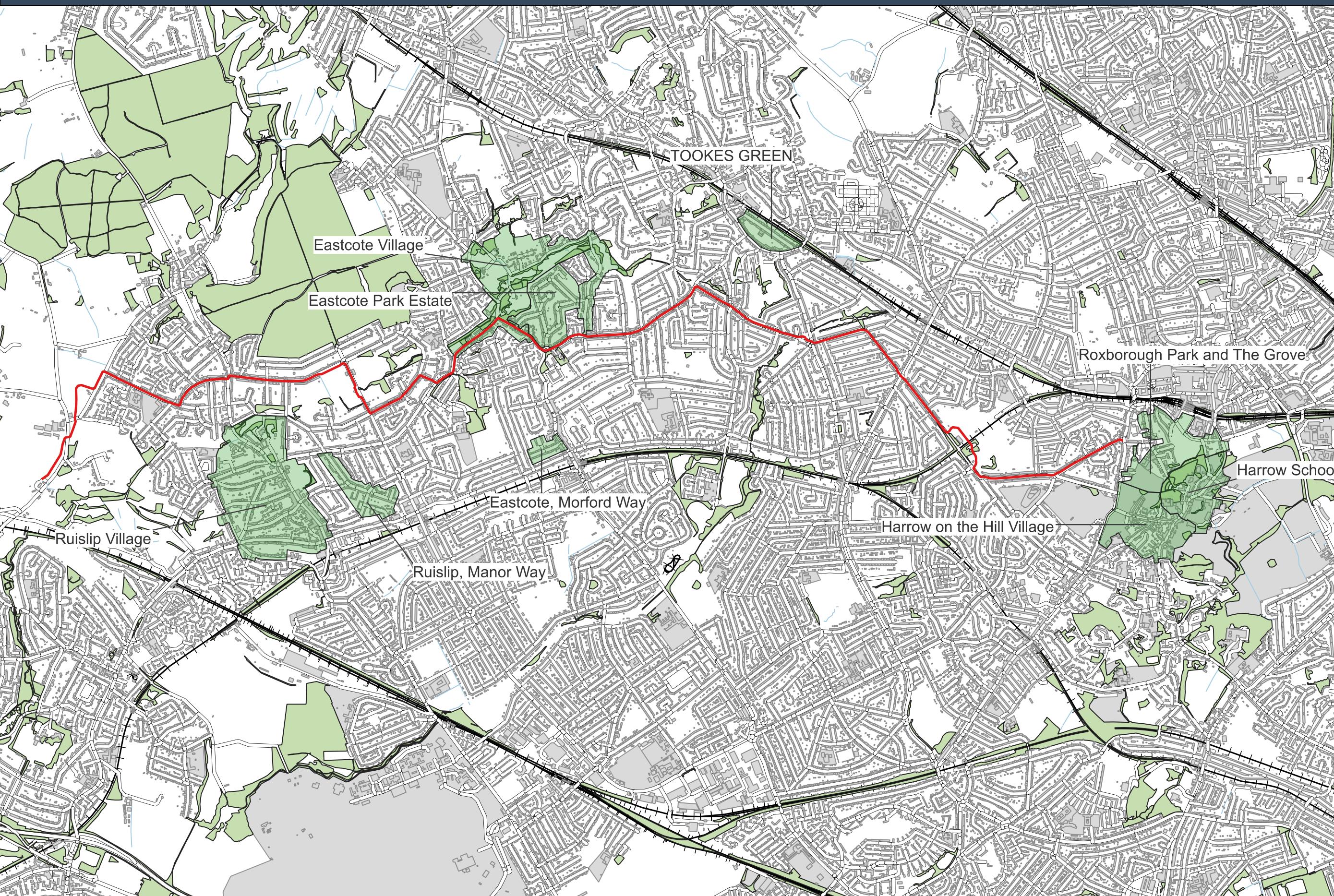
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Created By: H. Archer
Created Date: June 2025

Scale: 1 : 30,000 @A3



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Key:

- Proposed Route
- Conservation Areas



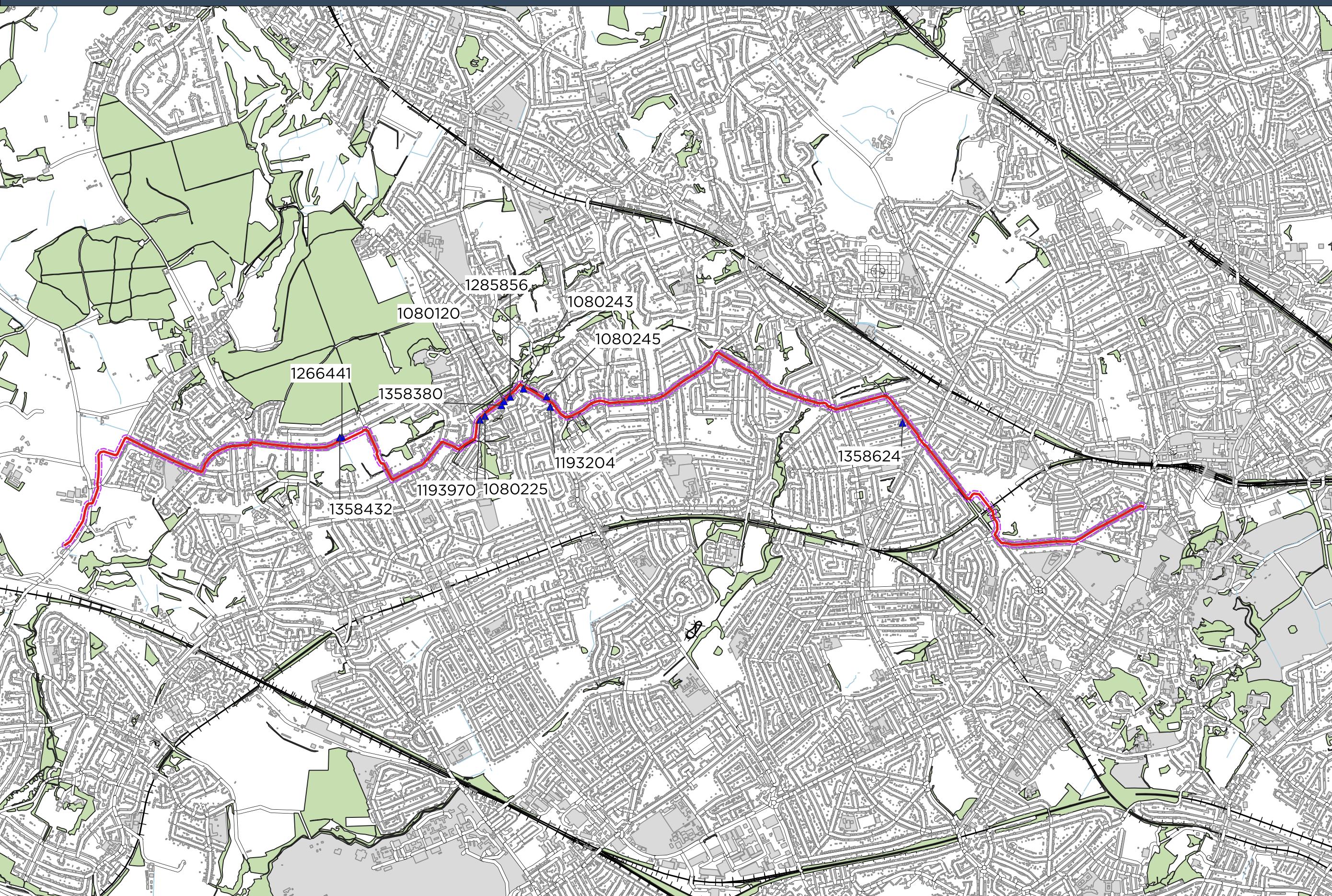
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Created By: H. Archer
Created Date: June 2025

Scale: 1 : 25,000 @A3



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Key:

- Proposed Route
- ▲ NHLE Listed Building Data
- 20m buffer

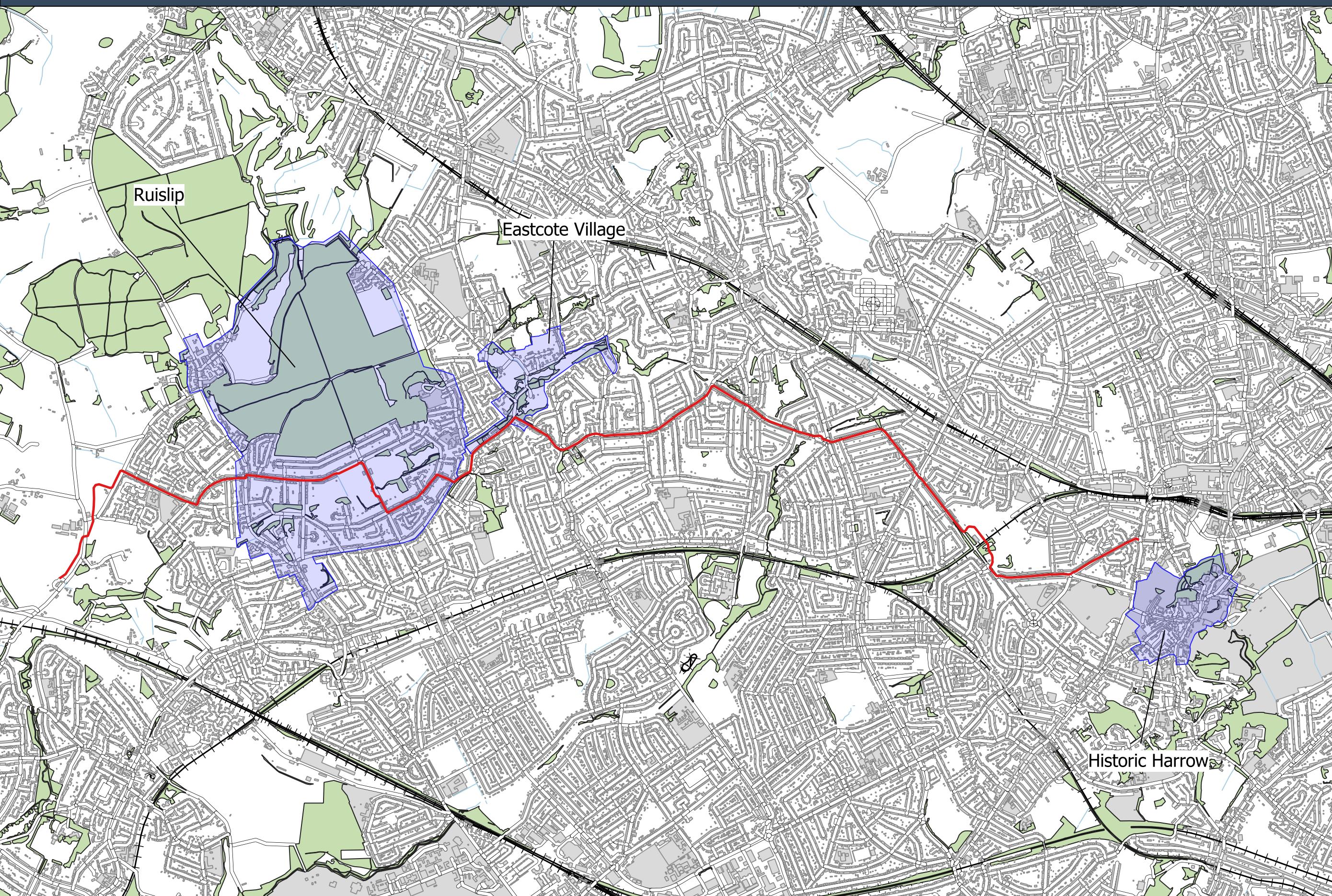
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Created Date: June 2025

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Key:

- Proposed Route
- Archaeological Priority Areas

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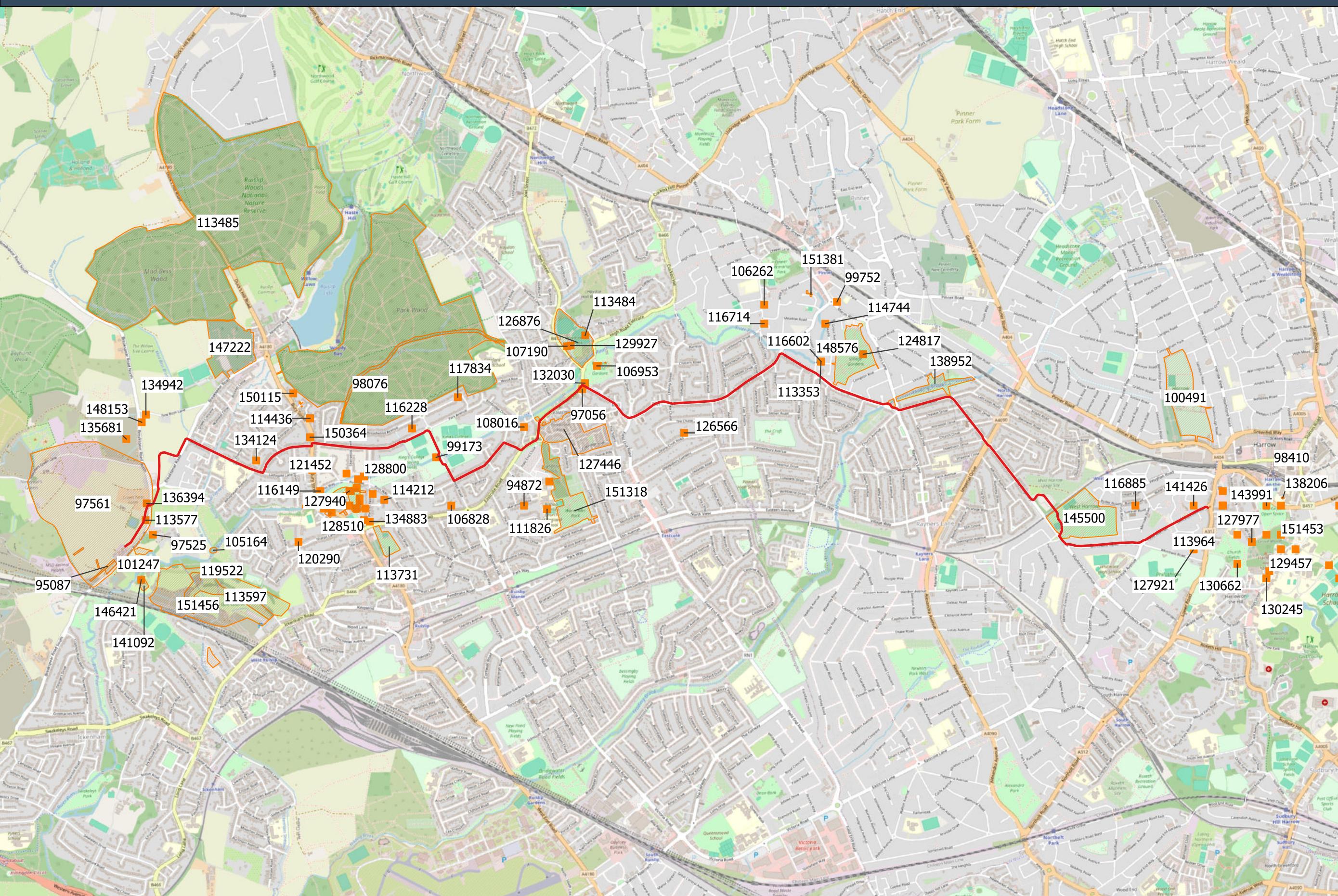
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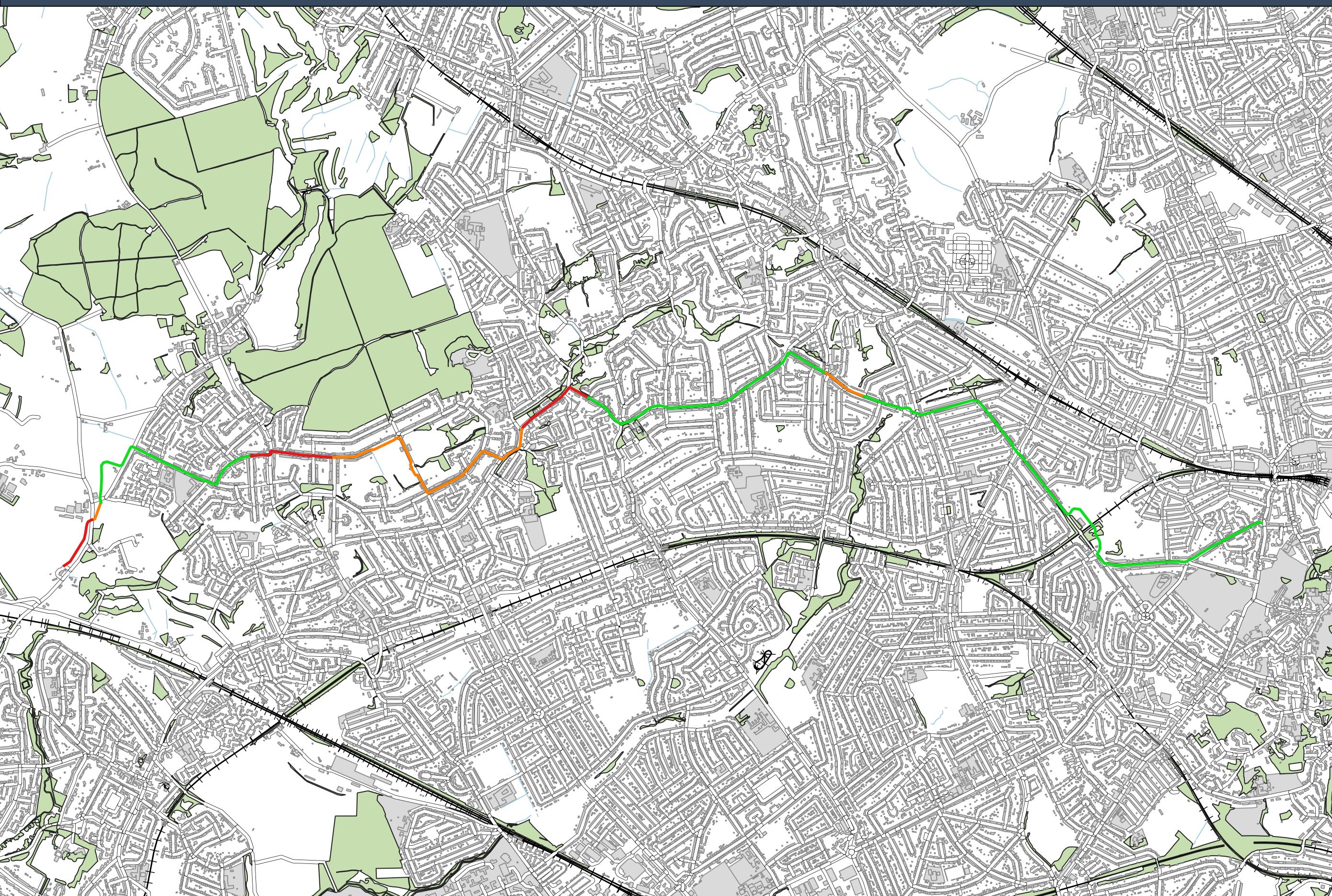
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Key:

RAG Risk Status— High— Moderate— Low

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Created By: H. Archer
Created Date: June 2025

Scale: 1 : 22,500 @A3





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